

## THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

"Madame," said Mrs. Pish with a stately manner, "Mr. Lopez is a guest here."

Madame Garcia, on receiving this polite rebuff, observed that if Lopez was to be there she (Madame Garcia) felt obliged to retire. Mrs. Pish, in reply to Madame Garcia's remark, said that Madame Garcia with her attendants immediately left the house.

The above is the version of the difficulty given by the friends of young Lopez. Madame Garcia's friends give another turn to the story. They say that the difficulty began in a dispute between Madame Garcia and Mrs. Kink, of this city, about the translation of a novel written by the former.

Madame Garcia, it seems, is an authoress, and her book has been translated into several languages. The King undertook to translate the book into English and made such a literal rendering that Madame Garcia could not accept it. Madame Garcia consequently refused to accept it or to give any remuneration, saying that the translation should have been made in more elegant and readable English. The two literary ladies

**Assessment Assessors Appointed.**  
The following appointments of assistant assessors have been made:—For the Thirty-third district of New York, James M. Wiggins, Henry M. Cooke, James Wilson, John J. Weber, Silas M. Dodge, C. H. Porter; for the Ninth district, Edwin Skidmore, Ferdinand Branden, H. Q. French, Peter H. Houghtaling, Albert Bogert, William P. Hall, J. Camerott; for the Twenty-third district, John C. Hancock and Charles J. Spaulding.

**The American Colonization Society.**  
This morning the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, who have been in session here since Tuesday last, called upon President Grant at the Executive Mansion. Mr. Latrobe, president of the society, after introducing the managers, who were cordially received by the Pres-

The Virginia bill was then taken up.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend by striking out the words "the condition of the State shall never be so amended as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote or hold office who are now entitled to vote" and inserting "the condition of the State shall never be so amended as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to vote, or hold office who are now entitled to vote, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., renewed the amendment previously offered by him admitting Virginia to representation in Congress on the following conditions: "The condition of the State shall never be changed to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to vote, or hold office who are now entitled to pursue the exercise of the right to vote, or to pursue the exercise of such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted, and no law shall be applicable to all inhabitants of said State, provided, that the provisions of the State constitution, prospective in its effect."

Mr. SCOTT, (rep. of Pa., chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs) reported the bill, measured the subject that he would have said and nothing was said. Very extraordinary speech made by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) had made up his mind that the bill must be defeated, without any further discussion. He described the making of that speech; the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) had not only attracted the attention of the House, but of a courtier, etc., and how the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn) took his seat beside Mr. Dawes to see the effect of the speech. He described the old song describing how on a certain auditor, with emotion said, "On the pier of the old ship, turned round his listening ear."

farmers of the West, paralyzing trade and driving the Southern States into ruin. The report was read, and the masses of the people were rising up and demanding investigation and relief; and here were those who, in their hind rage, were advocating the suppression of the press, and the destruction of the substance of the people, and were now trying to keep light and facts away from the eyes and ears of the people.

Mr. KELLEY argued against printing the report, on the ground of its erroneous statements and definitions, and because it had already been printed in the *Register* and *Commonwealth*.

Mr. DICKER, (rep.) of Pa., claimed the provisions of a special Commissioner of Revenue, and had introduced a resolution for the House some extracts from the report of Mr. Wells, entitled "Familiar Science."

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., said he would vote against the report, if it was not corrected. He was not so incorrect; but he could not give the sanction of his vote to such errors. For instance,

and when her parents moved to this village she came with them. She then carried on a dressmaking business and the children of the village and her father, when she was left rural estate to the value of several thousand dollars, also came through the village and she continued the business of dressmaking. It is said that her acquaintance with Basky commenced only three years ago. She has been in the village since then attending church with her, and it was generally understood among her friends that she was his wife. She has visited New York quite frequently during the past three months. The supposition is that she became acquainted with Basky through his position as a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. and that she was a young lady who had gathered from a number of her most intimate friends. In justice to the young lady who is so unfortunately connected with the Basky case, it should be said she has always borne a good character and been highly respected in this community.